

WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

No. 102

With which is incorporated
The International Socialist Review for Australasia.

SYDNEY: APRIL 6, 1912.

Registered at the General Post Office, Sydney,
for transmission by post as a Newspaper.

PRICE, ONE PENNY.

CHAINS FOR YOU AND ME.

[FOR THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST.]

BY H. E. HOLLAND.

A GOLDEN MOON is gleaming
Where rolls a silver sea,
And the sad old world is dreaming
Of Life and Liberty.

From where the far moon's swinging
The light falls fair and free;
But morrow's dawn is bringing
Great chains for you and me.

A dim grey light is breaking
Across the night of years;
And the strange old world is waking
And shaking off its fears.

Each throne shall rock and crumble,
Each prison chain shall rust,
Each prison wall shall tumble
When sounds the People's "Must."

The Passing Show.

CONDUCTED BY OTUS.

At the Builders' Laborers' Union meeting the other night, the Lithgow Strike Prisoners Release Committee's letter was turned down. The union secretary (Millard) said they "must follow their political organisation, and the Attorney-General, who was a Labor man, had said that those unionists ought to be in jail, and the Builders' Laborers ought to be prepared to stand by the Government in the matter." If a union secretary had said anything like that when the Wade Government similarly held the coal-strike officials in jail, he would have run the risk of being called a blackleg.

Tom Mann committed for trial and refused bail; Guy Bowman sentenced to nine months' jail, and two others to six months' each, and the transport workers threatening a general strike on account of Tom Mann's arrest, is how things are in England.

H. E. Holland's record, covering the past 17 years:

1895.—Prosecuted at Newtown Police Court, by Petersham Municipal Council (Free Speech Fight). Won on legal technicalities.

1896.—Prosecuted at Darlinghurst Quarter Sessions by Reid Government for criminal libel on Joseph Creer, re Lambton coal strike. Fined £50 by Judge Docker, with option of three months' jail. Remained three months in Darlinghurst.

1897.—Prosecuted at Lambton, by Lambton Municipal Council over Park free speech fight. Won on legal technicalities. By-law declared *ultra vires* by Magistrate Payten.

1901.—Civilly proceeded against for libel in Maitland Circuit Court, by John O'Sullivan, who claimed £500, on account of having been charged by Holland in a newspaper article with being a notorious crimp. A jury of four Maitland farmers returned a verdict for £30, costs £90. Judge Sly presided. Verdict paid by Socialist movement. Costs still unpaid.

1909.—Arrested at Broken Hill and prosecuted at Albury by Wade Government on charge of sedition. Jury of farmers. Sentenced by Judge Pring to two years' hard labor. Remained five months in Albury Jail. Unconditionally released as result of demands and petitions, totalling nearly 100,000 signatures.

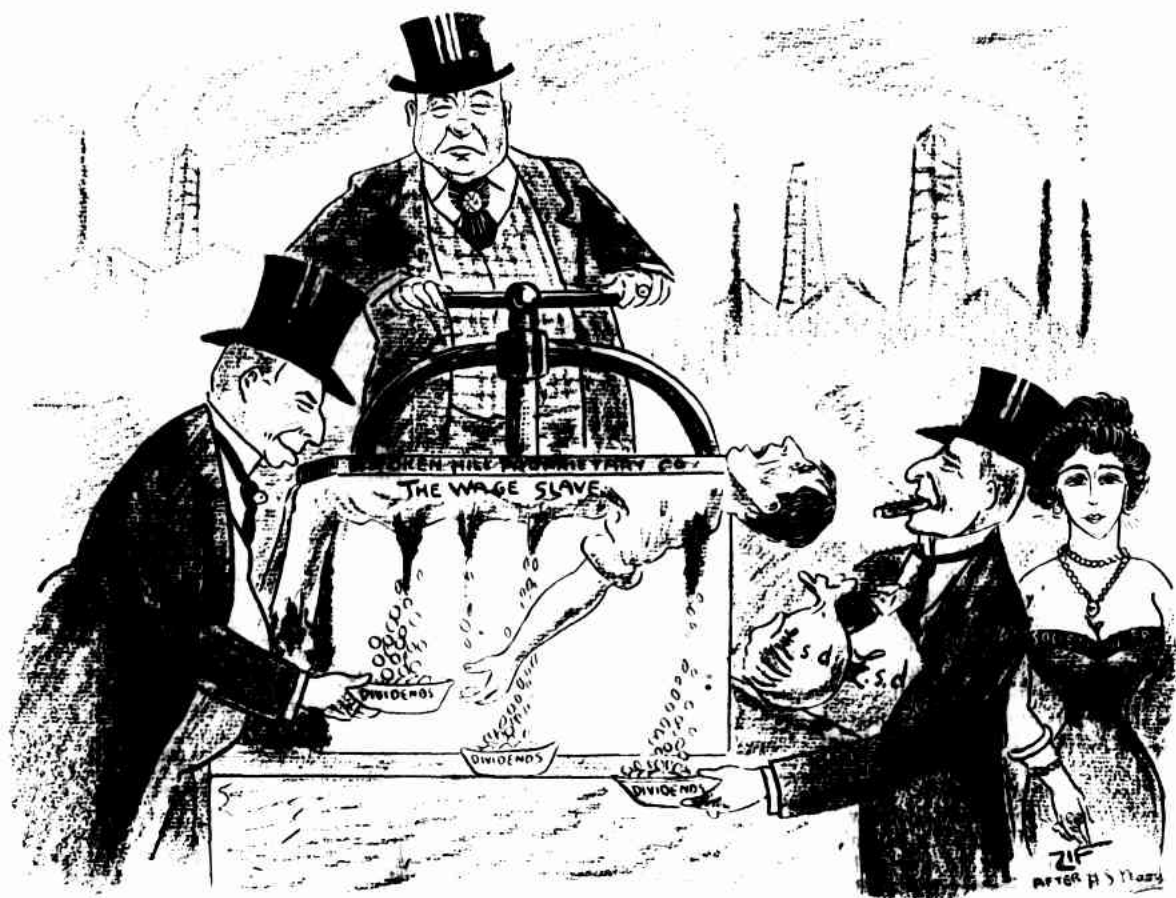
1910.—Prosecuted at Sydney Water Police Court by Wade Government in connection with Red Flag procession. (Magistrate Payten.) Won on legal technicalities.

1911.—Five months in Coast Hospital.

1912.—Prosecuted at Glebe Police Court by Fisher ("Labor") Government, before Magistrate Barnett, under Conscription Act. (Unfinished at time of writing.)

F. S. Wells, of Garfield, Goulburn, writes to H. E. Holland: "Reading in the local press of the stand you have taken re the Compulsory Training Act, I take this opportunity of congratulating you, and at the same time expressing my sympathy with you, and I sincerely hope and trust you will bring your case to a successful issue. I heartily endorse your opinions, and will do my little to help in the great cause."

The FIRST THING you should do is to take steps to form a branch of the revolutionary S.F.A. in your district. All the rest comes after.



BLOOD OF THE WORKER!—£13,000,000 IN DIVIDENDS.

The striking miners in the Borinage, Belgium, and their families, are suffering terribly from hunger; some of them have been driven by starvation to looting, for which two persons were arrested on February 10. An attempt was made by the crowd to release them, and the gendarmes drove back the people by firing their rifles into the air. A skirmish took place between the strikers and soldiers at Paturages. A band of 500 strikers subsequently attempted to pillage a cart, but were interrupted by a detachment of Chasseurs who, after bayonet charges, finally fired on the crowd, two of whom were hit. Enraged by this, the people retaliated so fiercely that the soldiers had perforce to break ranks, and fled, though they subsequently rallied, and again charged. A woman was injured in the melee. Eight soldiers have been arrested by the military authorities for making no resistance to the crowd, who disarmed them when they were accompanying a cart to Paturages. They will be tried by court-martial.

On Wednesday of last week, 20 stove-makers, employed by Ward, Ltd., refused to work scab iron from Lithgow, and ceased work. Next night, at Sydney Labor Council, the delegate for their union voted in favor of all unionists working the scab iron.

The Victorian Government runs a State coal mine on strict profit-making lines. It drives the miners and sweats them and robs them just like John Brown does. The Victorian State mine is a glaring instance of State Capitalism. The other day the miners went on strike, and the Sydney D.T. declared that the miners were "striking against Socialism." Which shows that the D.T. ought to dip its head in sheep-wash and have another look at its encyclopedia.

If you are against Conscription, you should first of all become a subscriber for THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST. You should also join the Anti-Militarist League. You should, above all, get into the ranks of the revolutionary S.F.A.

The most barefaced climb-down ever performed over a sham piece of legislation was that made by the N.S.W. Labor Government over its new Arbitration Act. It is said that the Lithgow strikers are to be the first victims under the new Upper-House law.

The unionists employed on Sydney *Sunday Times* publishing department recently struck for better conditions—and got them. In due time the strikers were cited to appear before the Printing Trades executive to be dealt with for their crime. Craft unionism is as funny in its methods as Willy Wood in Parliament, and as tragical in its aspect as the funeral procession of a daft donkey.

N.S.W. Labor Government is building "workers' homes" down Millers Point way, and the RENT IS BEING FIXED AT 22s6d A WEEK! Workers' homes! The Laborites are following in the footsteps of the Wadeites, and are endeavoring to drive the workers off the heights, and eventually make "the rocks" another Potts Point.

Writes a comrade from Sofia: "Bob Semple is a splendid lecturer, solid and sound on economics, and fluent in speech, and so earnest that additional force is given to his words. His lecture here was on labor conditions in N.Z., and showing what the objective of unionism should be. He spoke for fully two hours, and a vote of thanks was moved by the C.E. parson (Seaton), who said that in comparison with England, the workers of Australia had nothing to complain of—which he thought was a reason why the Australian workers should cease agitating! The seconder of the motion (who gasped with horror when Semple put the working class position) also was careful to make it clear that he disagreed with the lecturer. Semple ought to be asked to speak in Sydney. In this little conservative village where he was known as a boy he never tried to get the favor of his audience—he struck out at the great evil, irrespective of who were the supporters of it."

"Many a poor slave who gets a bare living wage is afraid he will have to divide his slave's pay with some one else under Socialism."

Said that Dick Sleath and Farrer worked themselves into such a frenzy in their denunciation of the Lithgow strikers and their advocacy of Sydney unionists handling scab iron that the Trades Hall authorities had to keep a man stationed at the telephone with the ambulance number in front of him and his mouth to the tube, because there was a danger of some one succumbing to a fit of apoplexy.

S.L.C. used to stand for Sydney Labor Council. It now means Scab Labor Crowd. At least the Lithgow strikers think so.

The Labor Party is becoming afraid that its Conscription Act will develop into a Frankenstein that will chew up its creators. Tommy Keegan is rushing around and urging Dave Hall to urge Minister for Murder Pearce not to put the convicted boys in jail, but to place them in military custody instead. Military custody is WORSE THAN JAIL.

The following letter was sent to the editor of Sydney *Worker*, from Perth, W.A. (15th March): "Sir,—As one who for years past in South Australia, and now in Western Australia, has read and posted on the *Worker*, I must express my regret at the *Worker's* silence concerning the prosecution of Roche the Socialist and his imprisonment by a Labor Government for speaking in the street at Balmain. To me Roche is only a name; but what is coming over our Labor papers, and our Labor members when they scorn the Socialist and sneer at the term class-conscious? The present political expression of the Labor Government approximates Liberalism, but this is largely or entirely the fault of the rank and file in the selection ballots. One cannot but marvel at Labor members who have climbed out of the pit only to forget that they were ever in it, and, worse, to forget those who are still in it.—Yours, etc., RED FLAG."

That letter didn't get as far as the *Worker's* columns. It must have bogged in the w.p.b. People also looked in vain through the same paper for a report of the prosecution of Holland by the Federal Labor Government. The Great Sup Press!

The Federal Labor Government has decreed that if a voter fails to register, he or she shall be fined £2. The same Government had already enacted that minorities should only be permitted to vote (for their own candidate on payment of £25 per candidate. This writer reckons the forthcoming Socialist Conference at Adelaide should advise all Socialist voters to REFUSE TO ENROL until such time as freedom to vote is conceded.

The *Voice of Labor* (official organ of the Socialist Party) is also the official organ of the I.W.W. in South Africa.

The International Socialist

Journal of Revolutionary Socialism and Industrial Unionism.

Owned and controlled by the International Socialists.

Subscription: Australia, 4s per year, 1s per quarter. Postage added to other countries.

H. E. HOLLAND, Editor.

O. W. JORGENSEN, Manager.

Office: 51 GOULBURN STREET, SYDNEY.

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"Oppression and repression are ever the weapons employed by plutocracy to compel working-class obedience."

Fined £100!

BY H. E. HOLLAND.

MAGISTRATE BARNETT's conduct of the case against the writer on Monday last confirmed what we have often said of Barnett. His worst enemy wouldn't accuse him of being class-biased—in a working-class direction. But it is not petty-minded magistrates and those who are only half-educated even in the class made law that the workers have got to fight over the murder scheme. It is the schemers who made the Act what it is and who administer the crime of it, that deserve the execrations of the people. Barnett's refusal to take a statement which the law provides shall be taken will be challenged in a higher court (provided the money is available for that purpose), and also the constitutionality of the "Defence" Act itself. There is scarcely any doubt that the technical butcher's knife that the capitalists used to slaughter the weak and silly little Union Label calf—which they mistook for a socialistic tiger—may be employed to end the life of Senator Pearce's infamous murder scheme.

In next issue, we shall print the statement that the man Barnett, in his capacity of magistrate, blankly refused to listen to.

In the meantime, the working class must keep its eyes on the Federal Labor Government. The very worst amendments have been fastened on the Defence Act since the Labor Party assumed office in 1910—they have been sneaked in in the dark and without the people being in any way consulted.

Now, that it has been demonstrated that the lads cannot be prosecuted until after June 30, it may be that Pearce and his fellow-conspirators, furious at being balked of their juvenile prey, may attempt to once more sneak in an amendment to empower them to put the boys either in jail or in the military custody of bullying, ignorant officers—and keep them there continuously.

The defending of boys' cases at the Glebe on Monday was made the concern of the Anti-Militarist League, and in the £100-fine appeal case the same League will endeavor to raise the necessary money for legal expenses. That appeal will challenge the life and legality of the Act itself, and it would be good indeed if in the end the brutally-villainous attack of Senator Pearce's department should result in his beloved murder Act being declared "unconstitutional." It would be hitting the savage, criminal-making, boy-jailing capitalists and their pitiable Parliamentary tools with a heavy bludgeon of their own making. But that appeal can only succeed if the money is raised to fight it with. If the money isn't raised, there will be no appeal—and if there is an appeal it must be lodged within 14 days from next Monday.

Finally, whether there is an appeal or not, and whether the appeal succeeds or fails, THE FINE WILL NOT BE PAID. Let that be un-

derstood. And, further, the boy will not take part in parades or any other features of the scheme to train for murder. And the alleged "Labor" Party will be given one more opportunity to say whether it will dare to jail a working-class man for fighting for working-class rights.

In the Star Chamber.

How Strikes are Wrecked.

BY H. E. HOLLAND.

As was pointed out in our last issue, the P.L.L. element on Sydney Labor Council was very wrath because the Council's blackleg agreement was not meekly accepted by the Lithgow strikers.

On Tuesday night of last week, Labor-member Dooley attended at the Sydney Trades Hall, and had a lengthy secret interview with the Council's Executive, when it was arranged that the secretary should draw up a fresh agreement, and the following seems to have been the product:

LITHGOW DISPUTE.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to advise the Lithgow men (now out on strike against Messrs. G. and C. Hoskins, Ltd., at Lithgow) to accept the best settlement available by Thursday, the 28th inst., provided the Executive Committee of the Labor Council, by its representatives, again interview Mr. Hoskins or his representative, Mr. Sparkes, and endeavor to obtain a better settlement than that submitted to the men on Saturday, March 16th, 1912.

Witness,

When the full Council met on Thursday of last week Mr. Dooley was again present. He did not, however, speak in the meeting.

Farrer (P.L.L. president), Sleath (ex-Labor member), and Sullivan (Ironmoulders' secretary) were the chief pleaders for handling scab iron.

The Lithgow delegates were met with points of order, and every effort was made to prevent them getting a hearing. Some of them were only allowed five minutes.

It is significant that nearly all the speakers in favor of scabbing were paid secretaries.

The fight was one of the bitterest since the days when the same Council blacklegged on the striking tailors.

The decision was one of the most scandalous and traitorous ever recorded on the books of an alleged Labor organization. The proposal was that Hoskins' scab iron should be handled by all unionists. The voting was: 95 for and 44 against!—95 for blacklegging, 44 for unionism.

It really means that Sydney Labor Council is now in the position of a scab recruiting agency for Hoskins.

And it means that all those unions that are opposed to being used as scab agencies should immediately secede from Sydney Labor Council, and re-organise on revolutionary industrial lines!

We have received the following letter from Lithgow, dated March 31:

At Lithgow on Saturday last, Dooley, M.L.A., addressed the strikers, and denied the veracity of the statements published in the two last issues of THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST that certain members of the State Cabinet wrote to the S.L.C. demanding that the Council take immediate action to settle the Lithgow strike. Dooley stated that he had interrogated all the Ministerial bench occupants, and they all denied having written such letters. He said he had also asked Teddy Kavanagh had he received such letters, and Kavanagh said "No." One of the strikers asked Dooley did the S.L.C. executive reflect the feelings of the Parliamentary L.P. in recommending those proposals and in lifting the embargo off the scab iron. Dooley said in reply that the Parliamentary L.P. had nothing whatever to do with it. Perhaps you could throw a little more daylight on those dark doings. It would give more satisfaction to your readers.—I am, yours sincerely (on strike), A SOCIALIST.

We will not waste time combatting Mr. Dooley's assertions, but will let the letters, printed below, from Mr. Arthur Griffith to the Council and from the Council to Mr. Holman, speak for themselves. We regret that we are unable to secure copies of

the other equally interesting communications that passed between Parliament House and the Trades Hall.

The first item we publish is a telegram from Mr. Sparkes to Mr. Miller (who was at Lithgow):

URGENT TELEGRAM.

The Exchange, 11th March, '12.—T. Miller, president, Labor Council, c/o J. Dixon, Lithgow. Through want metal all George Hoskins' pipe moulders out, refused work Sydney stock Lithgow iron, no other iron available, none to arrive for some time, other factories reaching similar position, matter acute.—SPARKES.

Sparkes was furnishing Miller with what was considered material for the ending of the strike. A real Labor Council would have recognised the strength of the strikers' position, and acted accordingly to add strength to strength.

The second item is a letter from the Sydney Labor Council secretary to Mr. Holman. It shows that Holman had been secretly in consultation with certain officials, and it lets some light on the methods employed to get certain scab proposals through the Labor Council in the interests of the Labor Party:

Labor Council, N.S.W., Trades Hall, Goulburn-street, Sydney. (Confidential).—E.E. 12.—Hon. W. A. HOLMAN, Attorney-General.—Dear Sir, Re our conversation on last Monday evening. I have given your suggestion very careful consideration. I also took Mr. Farrer into my confidence and we discussed the matter from every standpoint and came to the conclusion that it would not assist the matter in the slightest by the attendance at the Council of the Government. On the other hand, we think that it would assist those opposed to the proposal by lending color to their contention that the Government are anxious to thrust the responsibility on the Council. We are further of the opinion that as the Council on Thursday night will be in the thick of a very heated discussion the time would not be opportune for the attendance who may be the means of turning the vote one way or the other, and we are very much afraid would do the party more harm than good. What we would therefore suggest is that you send a letter pointing out that owing to the Council having approved of the proposals the Government has made certain arrangements, and it is therefore necessary that the Council give a decided answer by Thursday night, otherwise the Government will make its own arrangements, and etc., etc. This will, I think, be more effective.

I desire you to understand that these are only suggestions. If you still think as you did on Monday night I need hardly tell you that you have the wholehearted support and assistance of your faithful.

Mr. Dooley says all the occupants of Ministerial positions assured him they didn't write to the Labor Council to end the Lithgow strike. Well, here are two dictated by Mr. Arthur Griffith. They contain bold threats of what will happen if the strike isn't ended:

Public Works Dept., Sydney, 20th March, 1912.—Sir, I have the honor, by direction of the Minister, to inform you that he has received from Messrs. G. and C. Hoskins, Ltd., a communication in regard to the supply of cast iron pipes for Grafton, Junee, and Corral, in which reference is made to the very serious position in which that firm has been placed through the strike of their employees and the refusal of the latter to use Australian manufactured pig iron. In the letter referred to Messrs. Hoskins state that they understand that your Council will settle the strike very shortly, and I am desired by Mr. Griffith to ask that you will be good enough to inform him of the present position of the matter. The Minister states that he is quite determined that the people are not to be again subjected to a water famine, no matter who may be affected.—I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, W. J. HANNA, Under Secretary.

Public Works Dept., Sydney, 15th March, 1912.—Sir, The Minister having been notified of the closing down of the pipe foundry of G. and C. Hoskins, Ltd., is now faced with the serious risk of a shortage in the water supply to the metropolis next year of a much more severe character than that which occurred in the present summer, and also with the indefinite hanging up of the water supplies for Grafton, Junee, and Corral.

These are risks to which the Minister feels he is not justified in subjecting the people, and he has determined that if no settlement which will ensure the supply of local pipes be arrived at by this day week, 20th inst., he will be compelled to cable for supply from abroad and cancel his local contracts.

A duplicate of this letter is being forwarded to G. and C. Hoskins, Ltd.—I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, W. J. HANNA, Under Secretary.

To combat a letter from Mr. J. B. Holme, Mr. Kavanagh must have got into communication with Mr. Ryan, of Lithgow, in the endeavor to beat the strikers, and below we print Mr. Ryan's reply, just pausing to point out that the Labor Council secretary went over the heads of the Lithgow unionists and sought his information from a wealthy employer:

Lithgow, March 22, 1912.—E. J. Kavanagh, Esq., secretary, Labor Council, Trades Hall, Goulburn-street, Sydney. (Confidential.) Dear Mr. Kavanagh,—I rang up Mr. Holme, of the Labor Department, this afternoon. In the course of a short conversation, he stated that his letter of last night was written to a member of the Council. It was not his idea to imply that he was able to settle the trouble on better terms. What he desired was to prevent internecine strife between labor bodies. He had tried to get Mr. Hoskins today, but had not succeeded. Therefore, up to that time (3 p.m.) he had not been able to effect anything, and did not profess to be optimistic.

This is both indefinite and unsatisfactory. We will try Mr. Hoskins to-morrow or the day after, and see if on his side he has anything to say. But

just now the prospect of settlement does not seem to be worth much.

H. E. Holland and one of his lieutenants (T. Walsh) are coming here to speak to-morrow night and Sunday. You will not, I am sure, be much impressed with their desire, or their ability, to help the cause of settlement. They will (probably) publicly declare the Labor Council to be a "scab" institution. Have you a good man handy to send up here to "dress them down"? Just at this time it does not do to let them have all the "say."—With best wishes, yours faithfully, J. RYAN.

Is any light now thrown on the disturbance at the recent Socialist meeting at Lithgow?

[We are compelled to hold over a further contribution from Lithgow.]

Anti-Militarist League.

Successful meetings were held at Newtown, Glebe, and Market-street, Sydney, on Friday evening last.

Members of the League took in hand the cases of the 20 boys prosecuted at the Glebe on Monday, with the result that all their cases were placed in the hands of a barrister, with the result that it was proved that the Act did not permit of prosecutions before June 30. All the cases were dismissed. Walsh collected £3 from boys and others outside the court towards meeting the legal expenses, and lists are to be got out at once to raise the balance and provide further funds for fighting future cases.

It was decided that the League should accept responsibility for the cost of preparing and filing appeal in Holland's case.

It was resolved: "That this meeting denounces the sentence on H. E. Holland, condemns the action of magistrate Barnett in refusing to hear Holland's defence, and demands that the Attorney-General remit the fine."

The secretary of Sydney Trades Hall refused to allow the anti-militarist circular to be placed on the notice board.

Anti-Militarist League Fixtures.

FRIDAY.

Newtown—Walsh, Martin, Duffield.
Leichhardt—Rutherford, Young, Knight.
Glebe—Cole, Johnson.
Balmain—Talbot, Moore, Sloan.
Bathurst-street—Grant, Rees.

Industrial Workers of the World.

Australian Administration: E. Moyle, general sec.-treasurer, Socialists Hall, Wakefield-street, Adelaide.
Sydney Local: Geo. G. Reeve, sec.-treasurer, 222 Cumberland-street, Sydney.

At the general meeting of Sydney Local on April 1, at the Queen's Hall (J. Exton in the chair), two new members were admitted. James Sullivan, formerly sec.-treasurer of Vancouver Local, gave a good account of the progress of the I.W.W. as he saw it in his journeyings through N.Z., whilst on his way here. Good propaganda, he said, was the order of the day in the Dominion.

Members report progress everywhere. Next meeting, Monday, May 6.

We have received from Sydney Truth a denial of the statement—which recently appeared in this paper—to the effect that the sub-editor of Brisbane Truth was dismissed because he ceased work when the general strike occurred. The letter will appear in our next issue.

Sydney Propaganda Fixtures.

SATURDAY.

Leichhardt—Young, Grant, Knight.
Roxley—Sloan, Moore, Hainsworth, Talbot.
Newtown—Harris, Duffield, Walsh.

SUNDAY.

Domain—Chambers (chair), Grant, Rutherford.
Market-street—Rees (chair), Chambers, Grant.
Next on—Harris, Walsh, Hennessy, Duffield.
Balmain—Moore, Talbot, Sloan, Bowen, Hainsworth.

Maintenance Fund.

Friend (Cessnock) 2s. Friend (Market-street) 6d. Friend (Office) 2s 6d. Total for week, 5s.

Press Fund.

Already acknowledged, £142 18s 6d. Collected Club Social, 12s. Total, £143 18s 6d.

Party Premises Fund.

Previously acknowledged, £24 0s 8d. R. Bradshaw, 2s 6d. Total, £24 3s 2d.

International Socialist Club.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of above Club will be held on Thursday, April 11, 1912, at 8 p.m. Business: Alteration of Rule 8. The Quarterly Meeting will take place immediately after.
K. G. DRUHMEI, Secretary.

Answers to Correspondents.

W.P.H., Alberton, S.A.: W. M. Summer Hill, T.P.M., Camberwell, Vic.; G.L., Carnarvon, W.A.; A. McL., Clifton; A.C.E., Ipswich, Queensland.—Subs received. Thanks.
J.B. Balmain.—Sorry can't find space.
T.W.T., Sinc, Eng.—Writing.
STRIKER, Lithgow.—No. Holland did NOT—and will not—apologise to Dixon. That statement is a frame-up.
T.B., Adelaide; C.W.G., Broken Hill; A.K.W., Adelaide; E.C., Gloucester.—Received.
E.R.H., Waltham, N.Z.—Referred to Conference. Writing.

Police Work at Lithgow.

BY F. J. R.

THE meeting held at Lithgow on Saturday evening has been reported in the daily press as "the liveliest held for some months." So it was and so it ought to have been. Socialists know by this class of meeting that their work has a telling effect. Prominent P.L.L.-ers and several Defence Committee men were either yelling or inciting half-drunken men to yell. Uniformed and plain-clothes constables that were in the crowd in no way interfered with these interjectors, who were, it might be stated, using bad and offensive language in their denunciation of the speakers.

One individual made himself more obnoxious than the rest. He called the speaker twice a "b——y liar," and added to this were his foolish antics and challenges. Noting the apathy or partiality of the police, the writer stepped off the box and dealt a mild reproof to the offender. For this he was arrested. It was evident that the police could not stand and see one of their friends being dealt with.

At the lock-up, the charge-officer was met. After making an inventory of all one's personal property, the question was asked in a broad accent: "What church do you belong to?" Answer: "None." "What religion are you?" "None." In a louder voice: "What are you, then?" "An agnostic." "What the devil's he?" No answer. "Well, what church is that?" Here was a dead end. He then turned to the arresting constable and asked what church was an agnostic, and the other replied that he thought it was "a kind of an atheist." "Shure, then," said the charge officer, "down he go as an atheist." This would no doubt be a good joke if it were not true; the fact proclaims how easy it is for men of this calibre to become policemen.

After this interrogating had been gone through, the arresting constable, like an experienced hand, ran his hands through my pockets to see—well, I don't know what?

On Monday morning at the police court the charge was read. The case had not gone far when the magistrate rebuked the police for calling the defendant "the accused."

It was simply marvellous what those police saw and what they didn't see. They saw every action of the defendant; but they never heard any bad language; in fact, they seemed surprised when that question was asked them.

To see the spleen of the police when the witnesses for the defence were called was a revelation. With the object of damaging the defendant's case, the witness was asked "if he was a Socialist." The sergeant evidently thought the magistrate wouldn't believe the evidence of a Socialist. Then he squealed—it was beautiful to hear the big, fat, bullying man shriek—"Did not defendant call police officers like myself and his Worship microbes?" Upon one of the witnesses stating that "had the vile and abusive interjections been stopped, there would have been no disturbance," the sergeant wanted to know "how could the police stop interjectors." He further stated that "any individual has as much right to interfere with a public meeting as a speaker has to hold a public meeting."

The inability (upon his own statement) of the sergeant to cope with a few abusive interjectors; his lack of knowledge of the rights of free speech, coupled with his bullying, blustering demeanour towards witnesses, was emphasised by the writer in court as showing how utterly incapable he (the policeman) is and unsuited for his present position.

The case was so rotten, even from a police point of view, that they dared not call an independent witness—not even the man who was alleged to have been assaulted. It seemed as if the police had one object, and that was to bring a Socialist to the court, and then get a conviction.

The mere fact that the sergeant told the magistrate that the defendant used "filthy language" proves how far his spleen surpassed his judgment. For, if this was a fact, why was not a charge made out also for filthy language?

Methinks the good sergeant would never let an opportunity of laying a charge of filthy language against a Socialist slip.

However, the magistrate let the sergeant know what he thought of the case when he inflicted a fine of a pound without costs. Upon a month being asked in which to pay (the sergeant vehemently protested against any time being given), the magistrate said he would allow 14 days, and if by that time the fine could not be paid, all that was necessary was an application for an extension of time to be made, and it would be granted.—29.3.12.

In the absence of S.F.A. speakers on Saturday night, at Lithgow, Mr. Thomson spoke to about 300 people. He also addressed good meetings in the Park on Sunday afternoon and in the street at night.—There was a great demand in Lithgow this week for THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST. All copies sold out, and I believe we could have sold double the number.—G. DOWLING, sec.

Adelaide Notes.

BY INDUSTRIALIST.

THE superphosphate workers are still on strike fighting for a minimum wage of 9s per day; and, whilst at Wallaroo their fellow-workers are showing a splendid spirit of class solidarity, organised scabbery is rife at Port Adelaide.

The "union" wharf laborers at Port Adelaide unloaded the balance of the cargo of super. from the Shinshu Maru by order of their executive. The "union" drivers also transported it, and the "union" railway employees drove and worked trains carrying scab super.

The secretary of the Railway Employees' Mutual Association (who is an ex-laborer M.P.) was approached by the strike committee with a request that the members of his union should refuse to handle or transport any scab super., but the request was turned down. The assistant secretary of the Seamen's "Union" was sent to Wallaroo to instruct the crew of the Age to unload scab super. which the wharfies had refused to handle; but only three of the crew were willing to scab by instruction.

When the Age arrived at Wallaroo with a full cargo of super. the wharf laborers refused to unload it; the crew were then requested to unload the cargo, but they also refused. A few scab clerks were then procured from Adelaide, and as the hotel-keepers refused to accommodate them they stayed on the boat.

On Friday the captain of the Age called all the crew aft, and after pointing out their position ordered all those who refused to step to the right. The whole of the firemen and the crew, with the exception of the boat-swain and two others, immediately stepped across to the right of the captain amidst ringing cheers from a large crowd on the wharf. Just previous to this the men had been interviewed by the assistant secretary of the Seamen's Union from Port Adelaide, but they firmly refused to scab.

The half-dozen scab quill drivers and the three scab seamen made a start to unload the boat. The whole of the wharf-laborers then ceased work on all the boats in the port, as they declined to work any boat whilst scab labor was employed on any boat. They also stated that they would refuse to unload any cargo from any of Howard Smith's line—to which the Age belongs—until the strike terminated.

A delegate was sent to Port Pirie to place the position before the wharf laborers there. The Pirie wharf laborers held a meeting, and decided that they would not unload any of Howard Smith's boats. The Century belonging to Howard Smith's boats, was in port, and the men had started to unload her cargo of coal, but after the above decision was arrived at they decided not to return to the work on the boat, and she now lies idly at the wharf. This demonstration of working-class solidarity had the desired effect on the ship-owners, and they asked the Wallaroo wharfies if they would agree to unload a coal boat that was expected, and the wharf laborers agreed to on the following conditions: All non-union labor to be removed from the jetty; the steamer Age to leave the port with her cargo of super.; no super. of any kind to be handled on the jetty; and the seamen of the Age not to be penalised for refusing to unload the cargo of super.

The unloading of the cargo from the Age was stopped on Saturday and the scabs removed, but the boat has not yet left the port, although it is believed that she will leave in a day or two for Melbourne.

As the wharf men have not yet resumed work at Wallaroo, and as the men at Pirie still decline to work any Howard-Smith boats, the ship-owners are anxiously waiting for the men's decision.

If the "unionists" of Port Adelaide, the drivers, and the railway men, had demonstrated the same spirit of working-class solidarity as their fellow-workers of Wallaroo and Pirie, the men would have won out, and the strike now be a matter of history; but, as ever, craft union scabbery points the way to defeat.

At the Mt. Lyell works at Port Adelaide and the Wallaroo works a few scabs are working, among those at Wallaroo being a cadet belonging to Andy Fisher's Baby Army, and as a result all the other cadets refuse to drill with him, in spite of the threats of their superior (?) officer.

A member of the Engine-drivers' and Firemen's Union who is scabbing at the Mt. Lyell works at Port Adelaide has been expelled by his union.—23.3.12.

A correspondent writes from Brisbane (28.3.12): "Seeing that you are taking an interest in the welfare of the seamen of Australia, would you be kind enough to ask that scab-procuring institution called the Executive Council of the Federated Seamen's Union of Australasia if they can find any more resolutions to carry in favor of the employers, and also to inform them that the Queensland unionists consider that the time has arrived when Guthrie, Cooper, and Co. should affiliate with the Employers' Federation, for, as they are at present, they are on the wrong side of the fence; and if the seamen of Australia are wise and want to benefit by their union, they will get rid of the present Executive heads with as little delay as possible."

The Review.

THE *Peace Pipe* is a neat little magazine devoted to the interests of peace. It is published by the Peace Pipe Press at the Sign of the Wigwag, Seattle, U.S.A., and is edited by Charles Eugene Banks, who aims at universal comradeship. One can sympathise with Mr. Banks' ideals, and admire his zeal, for in this working and fighting world it needs earnest men to call attention to the need for peace. Comrade Banks seems to adopt Kropotkin's view of evolution, namely, that it involves a vast amount of mutual aid as opposed to competitive struggle. The *Peace Pipe*, we are told, "is not an advocate of any sect, creed, or dogma. It is devoted to Peace in the highest sense of that word, and it endeavors to speak that which comes nearest to being the whole truth about earthly things." The Head Chief of the Peace Pipe Family long ago turned away from controversy and longs only to love all men, but he "would dig up the tomahawk and put on the war bonnet rather than be forced to take drugs according to law, or worship a God whose attributes were defined by the senators of a republic." That is where the difficulties of peace commence. We all object to swallow the drugs of quacks, whether medical, political, or theological, and they, on their side, are just as determined as we are.

The *British Socialist* for February contains an article ("The Triumph of the Reds in Germany," by Fred. Kine) that deserves to be treasured for its historical value. "The Futility of Irish Nationalism," by E. J. Lamm; "Tuberculosis in Paris"; "Monarchy and Revolution," by H. Chesquire; and "Fairy Tales of Reality," by Maxim Gorky, are good reading in the same review.

"The Electric Gun," by Harold Johnson (Websdale, Shoosmith and Co., Ltd., Sydney—paper covers, 1s), is alleged to be "a tale of love and Socialism." But it isn't. The author conjures up an awful vision of things following on the success of Socialism in Australia, with the country controlled by a bureaucracy—something paradoxical in a Socialist State. Tales of separated wives and husbands, and children torn away from their parents, and tyranny, and unbearable slavery; with a physical force revolt on the part of the workers—rendered doubly successful by the employment of the electric gun (a newly-invented murder machine)—and a return to the glories and freedom of Capitalism, or what stands for Capitalism, render "the Electric Gun" one of the stupidest and most hopelessly reckless book-made attacks directed against Socialism. The book has one value; it exposes its author's dire lack of knowledge concerning everything that Socialism is and stands for; and it reads like a very weak parody of "Pictures of the Socialistic Future," by Eugene Richter, one-time leader of the Liberals in the German Reichstag.

"Rung In," by Arthur Wright (N.S.W. Bookstall Co.—paper covers, 1s), is a tale of the turf that lets some light in concerning the ways of men who "toil not, neither do they spin," but yet gather in the shekels. "Bushland" was a racehorse, disqualified at Melbourne, who disappeared during a flood period—he was washed away, and drowned, so his owners reported. Later on "Solitude"—a new horse—electrifies things at Flemington by sensationally winning the Grand National Hurdles. "Solitude" proves to be "Bushland" in disguise. Of course, "Rung In" includes a love romance—it wouldn't be a novel written in Australia if it didn't; and of course it includes a murder mystery—all Australian written novels do that.

Received: "Factory 'Ands," by Edward Dyson. (N.S.W. Bookstall Co.—paper covers, 1s.)

S.F.A. News & Notes.

National Executive.

THE Ad. Council has received sustentation for 40 financial members from the newly-formed Central Melbourne Branch, also balance of dues owing by Sydney Branch.

The general secretary, H. E. Holland will leave Sydney for Adelaide on Thursday of this week. Riley, Denford, Slade and Mrs. Slade left on Monday.

Leichhardt-Annandale.

A highly successful meeting was held on Saturday night, with Young in the chair, Knight and Roche speaking to an interested crowd. Good work is being done, and the audience stand up for the right of the speakers to be heard. The following resolution was enthusiastically carried: That this meeting of workers most emphatically protests against the prosecution of H. E. Holland for refusing to allow his boy to become a conscript.

On the Saturday before last Knight was chairman, and Rutherford and Young spoke, the latter holding the audience for over an hour and answering questions splendidly.

Sydney.

There was a huge crowd at the Domain meeting, when Riley spoke on the Lithgow Strike Prisoners Release Movement, and Holland on the attempted wrecking of the Lithgow Strike. The latter provided sensational material by producing copies of letters written between members of Parliament and the Labor Council executive. Rutherford drew attention to the anti-militarist movement. Chambers presided.

The Market-street meeting was also a big success. The papers were sold out.

Bob Sample has been appointed to represent N.Z. Socialist Party at Adelaide conference.

Central Melbourne.

On Sunday evening, a general meeting of the above newly-formed branch was held in the Eastern Arcade. There was a large attendance. Comrade Gregory presided.

The main business was the election of a committee to draw up rules for the conducting of the general business of the Branch.

It was also resolved that meetings be held weekly at Collingwood and South Melbourne, on Friday evenings, Prahran on Saturday, and Yarra Bank on Sunday afternoons. Literature sellers were appointed to attend at the various meetings held.

Fifteen new members were accepted, after an outline of the principle and policy of the S.F.A. had been given, all accepting in full the principles and policy of the Federation.

It was agreed that capitation fee should be forwarded at once, in order that the Branch could be represented at conference if desired.

Before adjourning the following resolutions were unanimously carried: "That this meeting of the Melbourne Central Branch of the S.F.A. condemns the action of the English authorities in arresting Tom Mann on the trumped-up charge of sedition, and recognises in such action an attack upon freedom of expression, supposed to be the birthright of every British subject."

A feature of the meeting was the determination of those assembled to promote by every means at their disposal the interests of the Branch.

A full report of the progress of the Branch will be given in another issue.—J. R. WILSON, sec. (25.3.12).

Melbourne.

We regret to learn of the death of comrade Pitt (husband of Marie E. J. Pitt, of Melbourne *Socialist*). He was one of the victims of the Great White Plague.

Broken Hill.

At the general meeting, held on Sunday, March 23, comrade Harry Sturrock was elected delegate to conference, and a special meeting will be held next Sunday to deal with agenda paper and instruct delegate.

The secretary was instructed to wire comrade Harry Holland, inviting him to the Barrier after Easter conference.

Comrade Considine read Hayward's address (from the *International Socialist Review*) to a full house last Sunday evening. The reading was listened to attentively, and a discussion followed.

On March 23, Considine, O'Reilly, and Sturrock delivered lectures on the following subjects: Considine, "Lithgow Strike"; O'Reilly, "The Class Struggle from the view point of Modern Militarism"; Sturrock contrasted the present inequalities of wealth. Several questions were asked the speakers, and answered satisfactorily. Discussion followed. All papers were sold out.—J. J. O'REILLY (23.2.12).

Newtown.

The Branch meeting was held last Thursday night, when four new members were accepted. It was resolved that the branch join in with Anti-Militarist League on Friday night.

The Anti-Militarist League held a meeting on the Bridge which was a huge success.

Saturday night's meeting was also very successful, though the police closed the meeting sharp at 10 p.m., and would not even allow the speakers to count their money or papers. Grant and Walsh were the speakers, with Cole as chairman.

Sunday night's meeting was also very good. All papers sold.—ANNIE DUFFIELD, sec.

Balmain.

The ferry-boat increase protestants were in opposition at Rozelle on Saturday night. The brothers Moore and Sloan had a very successful meeting, nevertheless, holding a good crowd right up to 10.30.

At Balmain, Sunday night, Anti-Militarism was dealt with by all the speakers, and seemed to catch on with the audience. Grant, C. Moore, Talbot, and Bowen spoke, with Sloan in the chair. While Grant was speaking the police requested him to move, as the street was being blocked. He moved a little way, and the audience was requested to keep the street clear, which was done. Grant's name was taken. There was no further interference.

It has been decided to hold the meetings at Unity Hall corner in future, as Rown-tree-street is too narrow for a big crowd.—J. McKEBLE, sec.

PULL TOGETHER.

[FROM THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST.]

BY J. L. MINARDO.

Our little boat is on the sea,
And if we pull together,
She'll ride the waves quite easily,
Regardless of the weather.

Into a haven bright we'll glide,
If we all pull together;
The ship of Right will safely glide
When we untie the tether.

And when we see the rocks around,
And meet the storm-lashed weather,
And where the treach'rous rocks abound,
We all must pull together.

Arise! Take soundings! To your posts!
Spread sail and make for haven!
Our boat brings Hope for Labor's hosts!
Who will not help is craven.

Cast off! Our boat is on the sea,
Regardless of the weather;
She'll ride the foam with splendid ease
If we but pull together.

The Economic Position.

HUMAN life depends upon food, clothing, and shelter. Only with these assured are freedom, culture, and higher human development possible.

To produce food, clothing, or shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land alone does not satisfy human needs. Human labor creates machinery and applies it to the land for the production of raw material and food.

Whoever has control of land and machinery controls human labor, and with it human life and liberty.

To-day the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority.

So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, its owner cannot dominate the sources of life of others.

But when machinery becomes more complex and expensive, and requires for its operation the organized effort of many workers, the influence reaches over wide circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases.

They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property.

Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of industrial masters.

Mount Morgan Strike.

DUNCAN McARTHUR, acting-secretary, A.W.A., Mount Morgan, writes (March 20):

To prevent further misconception as to the terms under which the late strike at Mount Morgan was declared off, I append the following as the terms of settlement arrived at between Mr. E. Theodore, M.L.A. (president, A.W.A.) and Captain G. A. Richard, and afterwards reported to the committee by Mr. Theodore: "That all men who had been on strike report themselves to the heads of departments for resumption of work, and that no vindictive spirit would be shown, but as during the previous month or two arrangements had been in progress to curtail the number of men employed in several departments all the men could not be reinstated immediately."

Captain Richard also asked that this arrangement should not be handed to the press for publication, as it might cause trouble with his directors.

As every unionist who took a prominent part in the strike has been practically locked out since, the aftermath shows how far the company's officials have fulfilled their part of the agreement; several officials stating openly that they would give no

union man employment in Mount Morgan, and the best thing for them to do was to leave the town.

To show the class of men involved, in all cases first-class references as to ability, conduct, etc., have been given by the Company to those men, many of whom have been forced to leave the district.

Is the Mount Morgan Gold-Mining Co. Black or white after such conduct?

Brisbane Notes.

BY A. J. E.

I AM certain if we could get a branch of the S.F.A. started at Ipswich, it would go strong. All that is required is a good speaker some Friday night at a street meeting.

I would suggest that Queensland subscribers and readers of this paper, and others, if necessary, raise funds to get two delegates up to Brisbane. Then, of course, they could spare a night here (Friday) for propaganda and organising purposes. Now is the time to put a Brisbane Branch on a sure and certain foundation. Once we had a Branch there, we could very soon extend to other places.

I want to see Queensland with a Socialist organisation, the S.F.A., not the milk-and-water "Socialism" doled out by the Labor Party, but real live and red-hot scientific Socialism.

Fremantle Notes.

DON. CAMERON, secretary of the Fremantle Socialist Party writes to the manager of THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST:

Our party is not one of huge dimensions, but it is certainly attracting a good deal of public attention both in the capitalist and labor press and at street corners on Saturday nights.

Last week Monty Millar and the writer were allowed 10 minutes each at a conference of parsons and Laborites, and by scientific condensation of hard, logical facts and scientific truth, we gave them enough in ten minutes to think about for the next twelve months. We are now being asked through the press and at the street corners to give a definition of economic determinism.

Other branches throughout the State are likewise doing splendid work. One of our comrades, Martin O'Shannessey, threw up his job at Fremantle to go to Northam (an agricultural district) for the purpose of helping things along there.

Fraternal greetings to comrades in Sydney, with best wishes to Harry Holland, hoping that he will in the near future be completely restored to health and strength.

Comrade Dora B. Montefiore passed through about a fortnight ago. Owing to the short notice received we were not able to make her coming known as widely as we should have liked to have done. However, we had a nice little gathering in Perth to welcome her, which was heartily appreciated by all present.—26.2.12.

Mt. Morgan Notes.

BY J. M'GUINNESS.

THE red flag of revolt was unfurled here two weeks ago; but—the pity of it!—across its revered folds was emblazoned the symbol of yet another craft union—the A.W.A. And craft methods can only lead to one result. Labor member Theodore, president of the said craft, came along (by whom authorised I do not know—certainly not by the comrades on strike). On his own he held a two-hours' confab. with the general manager, and we have only his own word as to what transpired. However, his advice was to "declare the strike off, as we had not the ghost of a chance." The manager had as-

sured him, he said, that no victimisation would take place. By resolution the strike was declared off, accordingly. Next day, when all hands presented themselves at the Co.'s works, AND NOT ONE WAS PUT ON, execrations fell fast and furious on Theodore, who had left Mt. Morgan. Recalled, he came and stood on his dignity with much bluff and bluster, and called a poor Labor dupe, who accused him of breaking the strike. a "b—d." Another vote of confidence in Mr. Theodore was carried; but still the mutterings are heard, and accusations of double dealing are even being made by members of the Strike Committee. But why they should accuse Theodore or any one else is ludicrous. He simply carried out the behest of the L.P. "fakers" who realised that vote-catching exigencies demanded the breaking of the strike?

I sincerely hope that in the near future the leaders of the strike here (who say they understand the class struggle and that they are in the same boat with the Revolutionary Socialists) will get together and live up to what they know. It is hardly worth while denouncing the L.P. fakers, while men are duped into believing they are working for the class struggle by supporting craft unionism, political shysters, and cowards.

Some men are scabs, and they know it. Others are men, and they don't know it. They are fooled. To the latter I would say: Do not let your manhood decay in the putrid slough of hypocrisy. Get into the revolutionary Socialist movement.—11.3.12.

Anti-Militarist League.

THE attention of the public is hereby called to the following objects of the above League:

1. The organisation of all sections of the public to combat the barbarous system of Compulsory Military Training as set forth in the Commonwealth Defence Act.

2. To devise ways and means of making an effective protest against the severe penalties inflicted on parents and boys who conscientiously object to military training.

3. The holding of demonstrations wherever possible, the distribution of literature, and the adoption of any other effective methods of securing the complete overthrow of this inhuman and iniquitous system of organised savagery.

All who are in sympathy with the above objects, especially parents and boys concerned, are earnestly invited to become members of the League.

All communications to be addressed to A. A. RUTHERFORD, secretary, Provisional Committee, 243 Forbes-street, Darlinghurst, N.S.W.

Socialism means a chance for everybody and abundance for all who toil.

Socialism demands that improved machinery be made to benefit all of the race who are willing to help operate it.

Only the other day Vic. Labor Call was eulogising the Labor Party for its Defence Force. Now, almost with the same breath, the Labor Call says: "Conscription in Australia is beginning to tell its baneful tale. Young lads are now made criminals, sent to jail with hard labor for stretches of months at a time, because they resent the bullying tactics of official militarism. Last week two batches of boys were thus treated. No notice is taken by the magistrates of the boys' side of the medal: it is quite enough for the Law magnate that the swashbuckling bully in command prefers a charge—he's going to make the example."

L.P. stands for Liberal Party.
L.P. stands for Labor Party.
L.P. stands for Leg-irons Party.
Three-in-One—Capitalism's Trinity in Australasia.

Join in the march of Human Progression. Get a branch of the revolutionary S.F.A. formed in your district.

International Notes.

South Africa.

IN the *Voice of Labor*, A. Crawford is taking up an admirably clear attitude on the question of industrial and political action. He insists that the two must go hand in hand, and declares that, "however dangerous or injurious political action within the I.W.W. may be, anti-political action within its ranks is still more pregnant with evil."

Mr. H. D. Bernberg, the Labor politician who said it was an injustice to keep colored men out of the "Labor" Party, is moving in the Johannesburg Town Council that licenses to "first-class" cab-drivers be issued to white persons only.

A. B. Dunbar, formerly general secretary of the South African Administration of the I.W.W., has been unanimously expelled by that organisation.

Mrs. Montefiore was expected to reach Durban on Feb. 29, and was to have been tendered a Socialist reception at Johannesburg on March 6.

Italy.

A monster trial in connection with the recent strikes of the metal workers and miners of Plombino and the Isle of Elba seems to be imminent. A number of arrests have been made, and general indignation is the result.

On December 11 and 12 the tribunal of Parma condemned six or seven workers who had been under arrest for attempting to make a general strike on Sep. 27 at Fornovo, in protest against the Tripoli expedition. All were condemned to be imprisoned from three to eight months.

At Pisa the trial of the demonstrators of Poggibonsi who hindered the departure of the soldiers to Tripoli by stopping the trains, has just taken place. The sentence is unheard-of, shameful severity. Out of the 38 persons accused 27 have been condemned, among them seven women and two boys. Altogether they were condemned to 30 years and three months' imprisonment—that is, a maximum of 20 months and a minimum (for the boys) of seven months. Such a judgment has not been given since the times of the blackest reaction.

United States.

THE I.W.W. and the Socialist Party put up a great fight for free speech at Aberdeen. Instead of filling the jails, the Municipal authorities hired thugs to beat the I.W.W. boys out of the town. The adventurous spirits among the I.W.W. men planned an attack upon the city to give the thugs a taste of their own bludgeons. The I.W.W. has won every free speech fight so far. The *Industrial Worker* says that the Socialist Party waged the fight from within the city along its own lines, while the I.W.W. attack from without was hourly expected.

Great Britain.

On March 7 H. M. Hyndman attained his 70th birthday. He was entertained by his comrades of the old guard, including veterans of the early eighties. Among those present were: Cunningham Grahame, E. Belfort Bax, Walter Crane, Lady Warwick, A. S. Headingley, Geo. Lansbury, Hubert Bland, W. Thorne, J. O'Grady, Russell Smart, Victor Grayson, Leonard Hall, Ben Tillett, Quelch, Lee, Irving, Kneeb, Groom, Hagger, G. Simpson, C. B. Stanton, and J. Macdonald.

The British Socialists are arranging to give a testimonial to Jack Williams, who has fought for 10 years in the revolutionary movement.

The *Social-Democrat* now appears as the *British Socialist*.

Germany.

THE Social-Democratic Party in the Reichstag has received the following message from Siberia:—

Eastern Siberia, January 27, 1912. Proletarians of all lands, unite! Dear Comrade,—We, banished Social-Democrats in a bears' corner of Siberia, beg you to convey to the Social-Democratic Party of Germany our deep and warm congratulations on your victory in the Reichstag elections. Your victories are our victories, and give us new strength in the struggle for a bright future. P.S.—For obvious reasons we are obliged to send this without signatures.

Russia.

A political trial of gigantic dimensions is at present in progress of St. Petersburg. It is directed against Dachnakutium, the Social-Revolutionary organisation of Armenia, 150 members of which are in the dock. Seven hundred persons were originally tested, about a quarter of whom have been in prison for three years in the unhealthy cells of Tiflis. Many have perished, and many others are suffering from consumption and other diseases, among them being the world-famed poet of modern Armenia, Aharonian. He was subsequently released on bail. Probably most of the accused will be sent to Siberia.

Printed and published for the Proprietors, the International Socialist Club, by Henry Edmund Holland, at 61 Goulburn-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.